

SPORTS



Sergei Shepelev scoring yet once again for Spartak against Krylya Sovetov. Photo by Gennady Dubakovsky

BORIS MIKHAILOV GETTING INTO STRIDE

The ninth round of the USSR ice hockey championship produced no changes at the top of the table, with the Central Army Club, Spartak and Dynamo, now two points apart from each other, scoring successive wins. True, the Central Army Club had to struggle to prevail over Lenin-grad Army Club, which have shown much imagination and character in the past few games. Much credit for it goes to their Chief Coach Boris Mikhailov, who only recently captained the national lineup. In the game vs. the leaders his

charges spent a period and a half on the offensive and were even the first to score. Though the Moscow club won through in the end to consolidate their lead, experts praise the Lenin-graders' dash and daring. For Spartak, Chelyabinsk Traktor has always been a hard nut to crack, which was once again proved in the latest round. Things might have turned out differently for Spartak in a game punctuated by attacking tactics on both sides were it not for their ace, Ilya Kapustin-Shepelev-Shalimov, which scored six out of

nine goals for Spartak. Traktor was also very aggressive, netting seven goals, which might be sufficient for them to win any other game — but their defensemen and goalie were singularly below their best — which also goes for Spartak. Moscow Dynamo is going from strength to strength, with much improvement shown lately by the newly formed trio of A. Samonov-Svetlov-Anterov, who never shy away from attacking initiative and are very powerful and resourceful in front of the opponents' goal.

SOVIET SHOOTING VICTORY

The USSR totaled 2,341 points to win the running bear title at the world shooting championship at La Mas de Zamora, Argentina. Hungary came second and Sweden third.

The individual title went to Thomas Petter, 24, of the GDR, who amassed 290 out of 600 points possible. Alexei Rudnik-

sky, from Leningrad, and Tibor Bodner, from Hungary, were level three points behind the winner. Rudniksky took the silver medal doing better in the final series.

Nikolai Dedov, from Minsk, took the junior title with 580 points. Vladimir Kuzenkov, also of the USSR, was the runner-up.

AIROBATICS RECORDS

Nine world and one national marks were set at a recent meet of top Soviet airobatists at Telavi, Georgia. The male and female competitors strove to achieve the maximum amount of figures over a set time during day and night, as well as to land, as quickly as possible the "big star" figure in a separate start. Those were the first "night" records set yet.

In the day jumps from as high as 2,750 to four competitors formed 21 figures in 35 seconds, three figures more than the former mark by US

parachutists while a female foursome took the same time to make 19 figures, nine more than their previous world mark. Ten female parachutists left a plane one at a time to make the "big star" in as little as 3.4 sec. At night they took 13.2 sec for the figure while men took eight seconds.

Another four night world records were set by male and female quartets in the same conditions as during the day. The records are now subject to approval by the International Aviation Federation.



Klav Dynamo, Tbilisi Dynamo, Rostov-on-Don Army Club and Spartak won the first-leg games of their respective European Cups second round encounters. In Moscow, Spartak edged West German Kaiserslautern, 2-1. The Moscow club was on the offensive for most of the time and experts believe the score might have been more impressive had the strikers been more accurate.

Photo by Yuri Tuov

BANDY: SEASON PREVIEW

Moscow Dynamo, 15-time national title holders, who have been doing less impressively in the past few years, have won a two-week nationwide tournament at the Grand artificial rink of the Indur stadium at the Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex in Moscow. The club won two qualifying games and lost to Moscow Fila, 1-3, and edged Khabarovsk Army Club, last year bronze medalists, 5-4, in the final game. Krasovoyarsk Yenisei, which won the 1980 and 1981 titles, came third.

The tournament for the Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex prize is a very lively and useful one, said Moscow Dynamo and national line-up Chief Coach Vyacheslav Soloviyov. This wonderful facility has enabled the bandy clubs to start practicing on ice already in summer, something they could only dream of before.

The national championship gets started on November 21. On October 23-25, Yenisei and Khabarovsk Army Club will go to Sweden for the World Cup and Moscow Dynamo will vie for the Sapa Cup in early November, also in Sweden.

danidze needs 1.5 points from the remaining three games to retain the title, while Alexandriya needs two points to win. On October 24, the challenger will be playing White in the next (14th) game.

FINAL TIME-OUT

Challenger Nann Alexandriya has taken her last (third) time-out in the battle against defending world chess champion Moya Chiburdanidze, who has already used up her. They are now level at 6.5 to 6.5. Chibur-

danidze needs 1.5 points from the remaining three games to retain the title, while Alexandriya needs two points to win. On October 24, the challenger will be playing White in the next (14th) game.

LIVERPOOL WAITING FOR OPPOSITION

On December 13, European Winners Cup holders, British Liverpool, will be meeting Latin America's top football club, which ought to win the Libertadores Cup to November, in the Intercontinental Cup final. The game, due to be held under a new formula (like the

last time—there were already two such contests) will be again organized in Tokyo by the Toyota autocompany.

Last February Uruguayan Nacional captured the Cup beating Britain's Nottingham Forest, 1-0.

BADMINTON HIGHLIGHT

The USSR, Britain, Denmark, France and Sweden are competing in the "Lilac" tournament in Moscow.

At the 17th international Badminton Tournament in Moscow. Among the guests are such eminent players as Europe's No. 1 Helen Troke, of Britain, European silver junior medalist Kristina Magnusson and Marie Bengtsson, of Sweden, while the hosts have fielded top competitors from the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan and Armenia.

The singles, doubles and mixed final will wind up the tournament on October 25.

METALLURG ON TOP

Metallurg from the town of Vidnoye from the Moscow Region have won their third consecutive national motorball title, ahead of Knorovets, from Kovrov, and Avtomobilist, from Eltsin.

The 17th championship qualitatively differed from the previous years, said national lineup coach Valery Mosin. There was acute competition from start to finish this time, and the leaders emerged only in the final stage of the tournament, he said. To illustrate, there is only a one or so point gap between the winners and bronze medalists. While earlier the clubs had one leader each who was helped along by the rest of a team, now each club has at least three or four excellent strikers.

INFORMATION

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Bulgaria issues peace proposal

Sofia, Bulgaria has proposed a meeting in Sofia, in 1982, between the leaders of the Balkan states to discuss turning the area into a nuclear-free zone. The idea was put forward by Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, at a meeting in Sofia held to celebrate the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. Reporting on the proposal, the newspaper "Rabotnichesko Delo" notes that the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans will make the world climate healthier and contribute to the process of the gradual conversion of Europe into a nuclear-free continent.

TWINNED CITIES STRENGTHEN FRIENDSHIP

Valentin Zgorsky, Chairman of the City Council of Kiev, took part last week in the Third Meeting between the Twinned Cities of France and the USSR, held in the town of Aix-les-Bains. On his return home, Zgorsky was interviewed by "MN" correspondent Alexander Sokolov.

"Our meeting showed that the two city movement has become a real force for promoting co-operation in the interests of peace and détente. Over 300 delegates from 107 Soviet and French cities, voiced unanimous concern over the growing arms race and over the way aggressive forces tend to regard Europe as a future theatre of military operations."

"We pooled our experience in organizing exchanges between twinned cities, and have established those types of links involving practically the entire population in twinning operations."

"As per tradition, we examined the technical problems involved in the life of our cities. This time we shared our experience in conservation measures, and in teaching foreign languages—French and Russian respectively."

"Kievans believe, and rightly so, that there is one of the greatest cities in the world. We have done much to protect the environment, and to combat noise pollution. At the same time, I personally got a lot of useful information from reports by my French colleagues. I made an exciting trip to the station for purifying drinking water, in our sister city of Toulouse, a town which I visited after the conference, at the invitation of the mayor."

By air—from Moscow

UN DAY AND ACTION WEEK

The world public is celebrating United Nations' Day and the Action Week for Disarmament. The UN Charter came into effect 36 years ago.

In Moscow, United Nations' Day and Action Week for Disarmament were marked by a public meeting. The participants addressed a letter to the UN Secretary General in which they express concern over dangerous actions taken by militarist forces in the United States and other NATO countries aimed at building up international tensions.



In the photos: Yevgeny Neeslerenko as Prince Igor in the first act; Lyudmila Vlasova as Chaga and Yuri Papko as Kumon, in the "Polovets Dances", produced by Ksenya Golozovskaya. Photos by Georgy Soloviyov

'PRINCE IGOR' ON MOSCOW STAGE AGAIN

After an interval of almost five years, Alexander Barolin's opera "Prince Igor" has been performed at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. This masterpiece

of Russian classical opera is based on the well-known work of old Russian literature, "The Lay of the Host of Igor". Says musical producer Mark Ermler:

We overhauled the version produced by Lemid Barakov in 1953—in some measure we also had to revise the script and scenery. We have also recruited many young singers.

BREZHNEV MEETS TOP MEN FROM 'DER SPIEGEL'

On October 26, Leonid Brezhnev received and had a friendly talk in the Kremlin with R. Augstein, the publisher of the West German magazine "Der Spiegel", the magazine's editor-in-chief J. K. Engel, and D. Wild, head of its foreign section. The meeting was attended by

SOVIET SEAMEN SAY 'CAROLINA'

In the Mediterranean, the motor-vessel, the "Yuny Partizan", of the Estonian Steamship Co., received a distress signal from the yacht "Carolina", bearing a Spanish flag. On board were Mr and Mrs Charmin making their way to the port of Ceuta, on the African coast. After being hit by a storm, they ran out of water

and food and their yacht began to drift aimlessly. The Soviet seamen were quick to arrive on the scene of disaster and the "Carolina" and her crew were brought within sight of Ceuta. Extending hearty thanks to their rescuers, the Charmin couple continued their way.

PICASSO CENTENARY COMMEMORATED

In the Central Artists' Club in Moscow a jubilee meeting has been held to mark the centenary of the birth of Pablo Picasso. The meeting was sponsored by the Soviet Peace Committee, the USSR Artists' Union, and by the USSR-France and USSR-Spain societies.

Artist Teir Slakbov spoke about the great role Picasso's work has played in the history of 20th-century art. Post Yevgeny Dolmatovsky and artist Konstantin Rozhdnestvensky spoke about their meetings with Picasso. French documentaries on the great 20th-century artist were also shown.

In one of the halls of the Artists' Club, an exhibition has been organized of reproductions of Picasso's paintings drawn from the museums of the world.

Round the Soviet Union

SUMMER NAVIGATION HAS ENDED IN THE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE SOVIET ARCTIC AREA. The last vessel to leave the port at Pevek was the motor ship "Kulunda" on its way to the port at Patropavlovsk.

BRILLIANT GAME WORTHY OF A CHAMPION

Karpov won the ninth game of the world chess title match, in Moscow, in brilliant style, and now leads, 4-1.

Experts often praise theoretically important debates, deeply conceived plans carried out with precision, fine combinatorics in the middle of a game, or instructive ending—but the game Karpov has just won will surely be entered from beginning to end in chess books.

Karpov's arrival on the stage, prior to the game, was met by

applause from a large group of Soviet tourists. It struck us as some sort of coincidence, some Soviet tourists also arrived in Baguio during the previous match: when Karpov led, 3-1, and, on the same day, he picked up his fourth point playing Black.

On the seventh move, the little went off the beaten track: he had followed to date in the odd games, creating a variant of the accepted Queen gambit.

(Continued on page 9)



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Appeal by the Women's International Democratic Federation

Berlin. A firm resolve to fight against the mad arms race, above all the race in nuclear weapons, as that future generations can live in peace and security, has been expressed by the Women's International Democratic Federation in a statement issued by the Federation on the Day of the Women's struggle for peace and against the danger of nuclear war.

The women of the world realize more and more clearly that there is an inseparable

link between the solution of their problems, the struggle for peace and the struggle against the arms drive. They are playing a more and more persistent and active part in the struggle of all peace-loving forces.

Millions of women, affiliated to the Federation, are being called upon to do all they can to implement the appeal issued by the World Congress of Women, held in Prague, calls for urgent actions to strengthen and unite the world peace movement.



Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

POLISH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CALLS FOR END TO STRIKES

Warsaw. In view of the decision taken by the "Solidarity" trade union to hold a strike on October 20 to continue its block-mell of and to bring further pressure to bear on the Polish government, the Council of Ministers has issued a statement which, in part, reads on follows:

The leading bodies of "Solidarity" are waging a kind of war against the national economy. The strike threatens, not only the government, but the entire nation. Extremist circles in "Solidarity" condemn the union to great suffering. The Polish people can both feel and provide themselves with everyday necessities and thus spend the winter without hardships. In order to achieve this, two conditions are needed—productive labour and that government agencies be given a chance in foreign economic policies. Action taken by government

agencies is deliberately impeded in order to turn the people's anger against the socialist state and to create a conflict situation. Within the space of a year, or from September 1980, the stocks of consumer manufactures have declined by 92 million zlotys, or by one-third. If strikes and tension continue, it will become increasingly impossible to provide the population with basic industrial goods such as warm clothes and footwear.

The government's negotiations with the "Solidarity" will become merely meaningless if strikes take place, which ruin the economy and thus also the possibilities for agreement. The Council of Ministers has demanded an end to all strikes. Responsibility for the continuation of the policy of opposition strikes action rests entirely with the extremist circles in "Solidarity", the statement adds.

Cancun yields no results

New York. The meeting between the heads of government and state of capitalist and developing countries, held in the resort town of Cancun, in Mexico, bore no positive results. The communiqué, issued at

the end of the meeting, notes that the delegates have demonstrated a "difference in approach" towards the solution of the problems facing them, and they expressed essentially "different opinions" on many of the items on the agenda.

Scientists voice concern over world security

Madrid. World scientists have held a meeting here, organized by scientific organizations from many countries including the USSR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Spain, the United States, Mexico and other countries. Discussions centred on international security and the role that scientists could play in the struggle for peace.

The scientists expressed concern over the American policies aimed at speeding up the arms race and at deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Condemning the American Administration's dangerous plans, the delegates spoke in favour of further talks on European security and disarmament.

Fidel Castro rejects American charges

Havana. Washington is showering us with base slander by alleging that Cuba is sending weapons to Central American countries. We could not do this, because it would amount to an infringement of the terms of our agreement with the Soviet Union. We need these weapons for self-protection. Fidel Castro told the 2nd Congress of the Committees for the Defence of Revolution. Castro further claimed that America was lying in charging that Cuba has "military advisers" in El Salvador and in accusing Cuba of selling up a "rapid deployment force" in Nicaragua to invade El Salvador.

This slander, he stressed, is aimed at luring Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary gangs (one of which recently brutally murdered two Cuban teachers) to further criminal acts. This heinous crime, said the Cuban leader, will not intimidate the Nicaraguan and Cuban peoples—two hollows in the Sandinista revolution.

New president for Singapore

Singapore. Political leader and trade unionist Devan Nair has been elected president of Singapore.

Mr Nair was president of the National Trade Union Congress of Singapore, and was elected to Parliament and to the leadership of the Central Executive Committee of the ruling People's Action Party.

First steps of new Greek government

Athens. The new Greek government, headed by the Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu (also leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement), has announced its decision to embark on the implementation of its electoral programme.

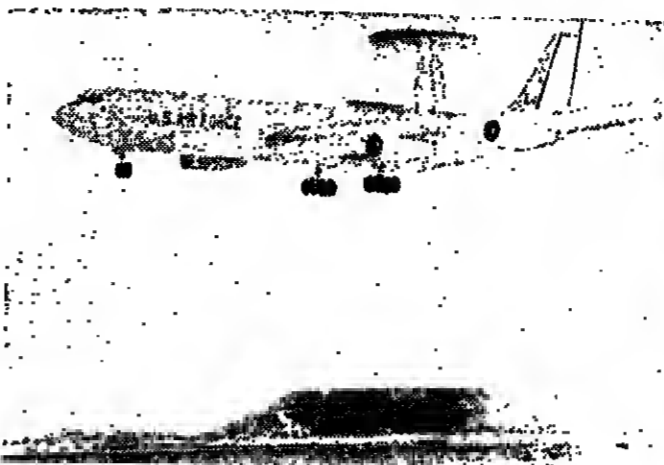
As one of its priorities, the new government intends to reorganize the bureaucratic government machine by dissolving two and a half houses and committees and committees set up by the New Democracy Party during its years in office. The new government also plans to put the national courts on a democratic basis.

Fifth Japanese-Soviet Friendship House on Hokkaido

Hakodate (Hokkaido, Japan). A House of Japanese-Soviet Friendship has opened in Hakodate on economic and cultural centre on the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido.

This is the fifth Japanese-Soviet House of Friendship to open on the island. Other similar centres operate in Sapporo, Wakkanai, Kushiro, and in the fishing village of Rausu.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony in Hakodate, T. Saito, the city Deputy Mayor, emphasized the need for an embracing development of relations between Japan and the USSR. He said that the new Friendship House on Hokkaido would further strengthen economic and cultural links between the two countries.



The USA is escalating its military presence in the Middle East in order to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries in that region. A few days ago, two American AWACS reconnaissance planes, fitted out with the latest electronic espionage equipment, were airlifted to Egypt. In the photos: An AWACS plane landing at the Cairo-West air base; American servicemen arriving at the Cairo-West air base.



FACTS and EVENTS

① The most dangerous result of the Camp David accords is that they have created a chasm between Egypt and other Arab countries, said T. Shoukry, Chairman of the Socialist Labour Party of Egypt, in an interview to the weekly "Al-Mustakbal". Shoukry emphasized that the Soviet proposals for a Middle East settlement, envisaging the granting of their legitimate rights to the Arab people of Palestine, could provide an alternative.

② A preparatory meeting has begun in Lisbon for the Arab-African Congress due to take place on December 6-9 in the Angolan capital of Luanda. The Lisbon meeting is being attended by some 30 delegations from international and national public organizations, political parties, national liberation movements and representatives of other progressive forces.

'Electronic warfare' in Karakorum Mountains

Delhi. According to the "Patriot" newspaper, the CIA and the Chinese secret services have installed highly sensitive electronic equipment in the Karakorum mountains for spying on India, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Washington, the paper continues, has also agreed to sell China a ground station for the reception and processing of information from an American spy satellite.

By the end of the year, American AWACS planes will be patrolling Pakistan's borders with India and Afghanistan gathering intelligence. American specialists will be in charge of these surveillance operations.

DOCTORS FAVOUR CONTINUED COOPERATION

The annual meeting of the Soviet-American Conference on Problems of Oncology took place recently in Washington. A protocol was signed on the development of cooperation in this field. Nikolai Blokhin, President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, commented as follows on the results of the meeting.

One of the more important areas of cooperation in oncology is the chemical therapy of malignant tumours. An essential aspect of this work is research into new medicines developed by the USSR, the United States and other countries. Throughout the years we have been cooperating. We sent our American colleagues around a hundred medicines we developed and received an equal number from them. Such an

approach, enabling specialists in both countries to make a simultaneous study of the anti-tumour medicines, helps improve the quality of research and saves time.

We are also cooperating successfully on the study of viruses causing malignant tumours, on assessment of the spread of various forms of cancer to both countries, on immunology and other areas of oncology.

It should be noted that cooperation in this field is making big strides. At the Washington meeting delegates even considered expanding research in some areas, in particular into the causes of tumours. We have agreed to prepare a new joint monograph summarizing the results of the two years of our cooperation. Blokhin said.

Science and technology

LASER PROBES THE AIR

Specialists at NASA, the American space agency, are exploring air currents with the help of a laser. From a plane the laser registers the speed of dust particles carried by the wind. Scientists claim that the data, collected in this way from various altitudes, once processed by computer, will provide a full picture of the movement of air in three dimensions.

TELL A MAN'S CHARACTER FROM HIS EYES

Is there any connection between a man's character and the colour of his eyes? Hardly, however, says a British psychologist, who has lately inclined to the opinion that certain correlations between the two exist. It is thought that people with dark eyes are obstinate and long-suffering, though at a time of difficulties, danger or crisis they tend to become loquacious, irritable and hot-tempered. They are impulsive and temperamental, do not stand up well to routine and unless they are unable to get on top of it, are likely to abandon their work.

The grey-eyed are always stubborn and decisive, but at the same time are helpless in the face of routine tasks not requiring particular intellectual skills.

Light-brown eyes indicate a well-known reserve and individualism. People with such eyes easily cope with monotonous activity, but cannot stand being harassed about and usually work better when they are left on their own.

'TALKING' NOTE-PAD

Pollman, a Zurich firm, has invented a "talking" note-pad. The pad consists of a flat box, the size of a notebook, with a figure-and-letter keyboard. It can be used as a file, telephone book, calendar or clock.

Up to 200 telephone numbers and about 150 or so other entries can be stored in its electronic memory. It indicates the precise time in ten time zones, while its calendar covers the period up to the year 2052. A signal sent from the pad's owner of any approaching deadlines.

The "talking" note-pad is easy to operate; by pressing a key, the required information appears on a miniature screen.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY MONKEYS

A group of French zoologists has decided to study the language of monkeys living at the biological station in Brezno. Tiny radio transmitters, attached to the monkeys' bodies, help register the rise and fall of their voices when they "talk". A monkey's "speech" differs depending on his sex, age and "social standing". Females are much more talkative than males.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

The Middle East situation has further exacerbated in recent days, Pavel Demchenko writes in the newspaper PRAVDA.

In answer to the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat Washington has taken urgent military measures. Tens of US naval vessels with aircraft and commandos on board are presently plying in the eastern part of the Mediterranean off Egyptian and Libyan shores. The units of the rapid deployment force, including those stationed on US territory, have been put on high alert. A considerable increase in the scale of the "Bright Star" military exercises scheduled for November has been announced. In the course of the exercises it is planned to land sea-borne troops on the coast of Egypt and Sudan. The US strategic aircraft will for the first time appear in the skies over the Middle East. In so doing the USA is trying to create an impression that after the disappearance of Sadat from the political arena in that country, somebody threatens it and, consequently, the Americans must "defend" it.

American newspapers frankly write that strategists of the Pentagon and the State Department are hampered by the questions whether Sadat's successors will be able to carry on the same foreign policy, whether the Camp David machinery, which was built by US diplomacy with each palm, will collapse, what Egypt will be in general after Sadat? Too much in US-Egyptian relations was connected with that personality.

WASHINGTON'S BATTERED BUGABOO

Washington has always branded the "Soviet menace" bugaboo of crucial junctures of post-war history, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. It whipped out that bugaboo, the newspaper points out, in order to justify its stake on crude force in world politics and a fresh spirit in its futile drive for ensuring military superiority over the USSR in order to distract attention from the real to the alleged sources of the danger of war in the world.

The paper points out that presently of hand is the military strategic line which Washington intends to impose and pursue worldwide under the "Soviet menace" pretext. In so doing, attempts are made to prove that Washington is allegedly forced to do that not because the USSR has upset of strives to break the strategic balance.

The Soviet Union, the newspaper writes, does not seek superiority, proceeding from the premise that with the present-day huge nuclear arsenals this is senseless. Our country possesses that restraint should be displayed in displaying new kinds of strategic systems, that one should never be the first to use either the nuclear or conventional weapons.

But it should be made most clear, the newspaper points out, that in face of a real threat from the USA, the USSR will be forced to take steps for a reliable protection of the interests of its security and the security of its allies and friends.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Discussing the role the state plays in industrialization and agrarian change in developing countries in the ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY magazine, V. Yashkin, Candidate of Science (Economics), specifically points out that the economic upsurge in the developing countries and elimination of economic backwardness and dependence are impossible without state intervention, for which there are several reasons.

First, he stresses, since the economies of those nations feature elements of varying economic systems and the reproductive process consists of various flows which often contradict one another as well as the logic of development in general, there arises an objective need for state regulation of them.

Second, since the pre-capitalist systems just cannot ensure economic growth, while the organizing and transforming potentialities of the capitalist system are limited, there arises an objective need for at least their partial replacement and supplementing their functions, through state regulation.

Third, since the developing countries are still discriminated against in the world capitalist market, there arises an objective need to protect them from monopoly capital expansion through state regulation.

This is why, the article contends, the expansion of state economic functions in developing countries is on objective, inevitable and historically irrevocable process. The pressure brought to bear by internal or external, economic or political considerations can, of course, weaken it or slow it down—but not to completely eliminate it, concludes the article.

VIEWPOINT

Andrei SOKOLOV

Nuclear-free zones—a real contribution to peace

The stockpiling of vast amounts of nuclear weapons, of tremendous destructive power, and the sharp rise in the economic and technological potentialities of a whole range of nations enabling them to produce their own nuclear weapons have acted as a spur for campaigns in many countries aimed at staving off the danger of their being involved in a nuclear conflict. One way to achieve this, as many small nations see it, is to proclaim separate regions as being free of nuclear weapons.

The idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the globe has been steadily gaining worldwide support. The issue has featured for quite a few years on the UN General Assembly agenda.

measures and would promote regional military détente. How does the Soviet Union visualize the conditions that have to be attached to an agreement on nuclear-free zones? In the first place, the main aim of such an agreement, in Soviet eyes, is to ensure that the territories of these states, party to the agreement, are completely free of nuclear weapons and any loopholes infringing on their non-nuclear status should be closed. Nuclear arms should be completely and unconditionally banned from their territory in line with agreements on nuclear-free zones.

As for the boundaries of such zones, the Soviet Union believes that they should be defined in strict compliance with the generally recognized norms of international law, including the principle of free shipping on the high seas and straits used by international shipping lines.

It is obvious that the nuclear states would have to enter into certain obligations should an agreement on the creation of nuclear-free zones be reached. The Soviet Union considers that such obligations should include guarantees from the nuclear powers that they will not

not make available nuclear weapons, or the control of same to the states participating in such zones;

not help, encourage or incite any state to acquire nuclear weapons;

not deploy or store nuclear weapons in territory declared a nuclear-free zone, or sanction the transit of such weapons through this territory or the calling of ships, carrying nuclear weapons at the ports of such zones.

Providing the participating states comply strictly with the obligations they entered into the creation of such zones, the nuclear powers might agree not to use, or to threaten to use nuclear weapons against the participating states in the zone.

Lately much interest has been generated all over the world by the proposal to set up a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe. The idea of keeping the north of Europe free of nuclear weapons was launched by the Finnish president who back in 1963 and has since been the subject of widespread discussion by politicians in many European capitals. The Soviet Union has repeatedly voiced its support for this peaceful initiative.

The interview given by Leonid Brezhnev to the Finnish "Suomen Sosialidemokratia" newspaper, reflected once again the Soviet Union's approval for the Finnish proposal, and raised the discussion of this issue to a new level. The Soviet leader emphasized that, unlike Western Europe, which is literally endowed with nuclear weapons, Northern Europe is no far free of these devastating armaments. Certainly, the interests of peace and security in Europe would be well served if Northern Europe is declared a nuclear-free zone.

Leonid Brezhnev further stressed that the Soviet Union was prepared to agree not to use nuclear weapons against these North-European countries participating in the nuclear-free zone, i.e., countries which had guaranteed not to manufacture, acquire or deploy nuclear weapons on their territory. This Soviet commitment might take the form of a multilateral agreement with the latter's participation or, alternatively, that of a bilateral agreement with each of the zone countries. It goes without saying that the zone participants would gain even more from the creation of such zones: were the NATO nuclear powers to provide similar guarantees.

The popularity enjoyed by the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe, as well as in the Balkans, together with the active consideration being given to the UN to proposals to set up similar zones in other parts of the globe, indicate that most people on this earth are realizing the need to protect themselves from nuclear disaster. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are always ready to help them on this point on the basis of the above principles.

Round the Soviet Union

● A GROUP OF STUDENTS FROM THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA HAVE BEEN AWARDED GRADUATION DIPLOMAS IN ASHKHABAD. They have completed international courses on the study and development of desert land. For a month and a half they have studied the achievements of Soviet scientists in anchoring shifting sands.

● DAYS OF POETRY DEDICATED TO THE 19th-CENTURY RUSSIAN POET MIKHAIL LERMONTOV ARE TAKING PLACE IN THE STAVROPOL REGION. The center of the literary festival is the resort town of Pyatigorsk, which has many associations with the poet. Work has been completed there on the house where Lermontov spent the last days of his life. The house, with a thatched roof, has now been turned into a museum.

● THE MOTOR SHIP "PIONEER KOLY" SERVES FLOATING DRILLING RIGS IN THE SHELF ZONE. Built at the Vyborg shipyards, the ship is fitted out with a system of hoisting devices which can handle loading and unloading operations without the need for on-shore equipment. The ship's high load-carrying capacity enables it to supply several floating rigs with pipes, fuel and other materials at the same time.

● RAILS ARE NOW BEING LAID FOR THE NEW METRO IN GORKY, A MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTRE OF THE VOLOGA AREA. As distinct from the rails for trams and trains, rails for underground lines weighing many tonnes are laid to within 1 mm accuracy. This is demanded by the exact measurements of the tunnels. Builders of the Moscow Metro are providing assistance to their colleagues in Gorky.

● THE TAMBOV SONG AND DANCE ENSEMBLE OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS HAS TOURS TO TURKEY, GREECE, CYPRUS AND MALTA. The young artists — future machine operators, fitters and shoe-makers — prepared a varied programme for the tour consisting of old Russian songs and dances.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ORCHARDS IN THE PAMIRS

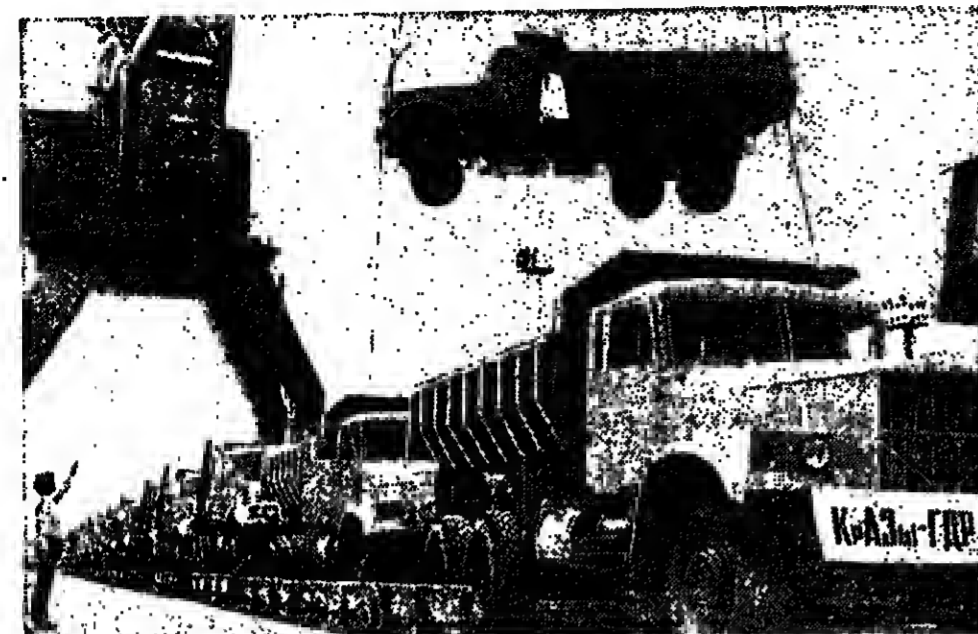
In Tajikistan, where mountains occupy 90 per cent of all territory, there is a shortage of land in the valleys. The Trade Union newspaper TRUD, informs us. Joint research on ways of growing fruit-trees in the mountains, undertaken by scientists and workers of the state farms of Soghdin and Roshkhal in the Pamirs, has shown that the trees thrive and bear fruit on the pebbly soils covering many hills and slopes in mountain areas. This discovery opens new vistas for fruit-growing in the republic. A large reserve of land capable of yielding fruit-rose agricultural produce is now at their disposal. For instance, in the Western Pamirs, 30 thousand hectares of gradient have been proved to be suitable for orchards.

Yes, the Pamirs have a reality of their own. Distances here are measured not in kilometers but in metres above sea level. More than one generation will have to work hard to transform and cultivate the stone soils. This is a task that has to be tackled with-out delay.

The experience of the first of these mountain fruit farms has shown that once the orchards begin to bear fruit, they recoup their costs within a few years and bring in considerable profit. In the future it is hoped that Pamirs will be able to provide many parts of the USSR with fruit, nuts, and medical herbs.

MANKIND'S FUTURE IN SPACE

Expeditions into space, landings on other planets and making ourselves at home there, plus the establishment of permanent stations on the Moon, Mars, and elsewhere, all this will have been achieved by the next millennium. Such is the opinion of Professor Mikhail Mesov, a Soviet scientist.



A batch of trucks ready for shipment in the GDR.

A TRUCK NEEDED EVERYWHERE

Soviet trucks are a common sight on the roads of 50 or so countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, among them the KRAZ trucks made at the plant in the city of Kremenchuk, Poltava Region, in the Ukraine.

The plant producing heavy-duty lorries, one of the biggest in this country, came into operation back in the late 50s, and is now turning out a whole family of lorries, among them 12-tonne dump trucks, timber trucks, trucks for 30-tonne semi-trailers, trucks designed for operation in the rigorous conditions of the North, and other models.

The Kremenchuk vehicles work at oil and gas fields in Western Siberia, in the Far North, on the Balkal-Amur Railway, and in Central Asian republics.



Plant general manager Alexei Goryainov, chief designer Vladimir Tobolin and designer Teflane Shabkina (left to right) discussing a new model.

REINDEER IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Antlers, a valuable substance used in the pharmaceutical industry, are now being produced at the Almeksky reindeer-breeding state farm in Daghestan.

Almeksky was the first farm of its kind to be set up in the re-

public. A few years ago, some 300 heads of reindeer were brought here from Kabardin-Balkaria. A total of 800 hectares of forest land in the Kazbeki District was put aside for the farm. The new settlers acclimatized well and began producing

offspring. Today the state farm's herd has increased by 1,000 animals.

This year reindeer-breeding in Daghestan has plans to obtain 1.5 metric tonnes of antlers. In addition, dozens of tonnes of wild grasses, reeds and berries, from plants having medicinal properties, will be dispatched to pharmaceutical enterprises.

NEW WATERWAYS FOR SIBERIAN CAPTAINS

The first flotilla of vessels has dropped anchor at the Chernozhensky cement factory after navigating the newly cleared waterway of the River Berd, which has thus been included in the River Ob navigation system. The cost of transporting the factory's products to the construction sites of the oil and gas complexes in the Tyumen and Tomsk regions has in this way been considerably reduced.

Navigators of the West Siberian Steamship Company did the clearance job on the new cargo waterways which are over three hundred kilometres long. The white-and-red pennon of the Ob rapids has become a familiar sight in the taiga, in the upper reaches of the Vasyugan, the Porebel and the Churkiv rivers. Pilot lights and buoys have opened the way for ships to the Altai along the turbulent River Katun. The river's numerous shoals have been deepened.

RIG MAKES LIFE EASIER FOR PROSPECTORS

Prospectors working in remote areas will be greatly assisted by the new drilling rigs mounted on a cross-country automobile chassis which are now being produced in Schigry, in the Kansk Region of the Russian Federation.

This drilling rig on wheels, while no heavier than its predecessor, is one and a half times more efficient, easy to operate and has better manoeuvrability. The improved design has been achieved by giving the main units and assemblies a new look and through the use of high-quality structural materials.

The new rig will be of use in many fields. For instance, in hydrogeology, seismic prospecting, and exploratory engineering work on the upper layers of the earth's crust where it is intended to place new industries, oil fields, railways, towns, and villages. The factory at Schigry will produce 800 rigs a year.

The oil and gas reserves are far from infinite, and will, anyway, most probably be put to other uses.

What will motorists be asking for then at petrol pumps in the 21st century?

In future, the present fossil fuels will be replaced by chemically produced substances and by natural inorganic compounds which are to be found everywhere in large quantities. This is the view of specialists from the Research Institute of Road Transport where research on these types of fuel is under way.

The use of artificial fuels is a tempting prospect. Not only will they replace the scarce resources of oil, they will also surpass it in quality. So far, work has not proceeded beyond the laboratory stage, but the first models of vehicles operating on synthetic fuels have already been designed. It is quite possible that in the near future we shall see a new powerful car of unusual design fuelled by hydrogen, a fuel in practically limitless supply.

SHOULD CLASSICS BE UP-DATED?

In recent years, there has been an increasing tendency to modernize the classics, writes editor Igor Litovskiy in the DZHEKESKAYA GAZETA newspaper. Classics, however, do not need any artificial links with the present. The truth of it, the truth of human feeling and thought make the classics necessary of all times. I believe that the arbitrary restriction of some classics have reached from certain directors and actors should serve as a stern warning to school teachers. It is no need that some of our literature teachers are still in the grip of stifled patterns. They try to find suitable niches for every literary work, and to interpret literature in purely utilitarian terms. The mistakes made by such teachers are similar to those committed by people working in the arts: instead of treating it as a class, in the author's words of the thought, they take the "library" of "renovating" him.

Places to visit



The view of the Cathedral.

MTSKHETA - Georgia's heart

Seen from the surrounding peaks, the rows of little houses in Mtskheta with their brick roofs resemble a flock of sheep descending the mountain slopes to the River Kura and its tributary, the Aragvi. The two rivers have been feeding the town with water for more than a thousand years. Mtskheta, or "the heart of Georgia" as it is sometimes called, was the old capital of the republic.

The town grew up around the majestic Svetitskhvili church. Several buildings built in the same style as the church, perch on the steep, rocky cliffs at the altitude of an eagle's flight. They acted as watchtowers warning the town of approaching danger, as fortresses, sometimes even provided shelter for its inhabitants, as warehouses for food, books and other valuables, as meeting-places and as centres for public festivities.

Mtskheta's main cathedral was built in the 11th century. Each stone tells a page of Georgian history. Vakhtang Gorgasali, founder of Tbilisi, the prelate of Georgia, is buried in the cathedral. King Irakli the 2nd, who concluded a treaty of friendship with Russia, lived here.



A stone ornament on the Cathedral facade.

The architectural monuments of Mtskheta (Svetitskhvili, Dzharvari, Samtavro, Armar) are far from being mere witnesses of historical events. Each fresco, each stone ornament speaks. Simple everyday symbols are entwined in the white stone the view, an object of people's toil from dawn to dusk, heads of domestic animals, and a sun resembling a round pancake.

Mtskheta is on all tourist routes in Georgia. Some come here to look at the architecture, others to hear the famous Georgian polyphonic singing.

Exhibition of amber-work

An exhibition of miniature articles made of amber, on animals, birds of rare flowers, beads, pendants and brooches, has opened in the museum of Norekha, a town near Krasnodar (Russian Federation). The jewellery made by A. Beloguzov, an amateur artist, who works at a local factory, seems to be infused with the warmth of the sun.

Beloguzov spends all his holidays on the Baltic coast, where he collects pieces of polished resin washed ashore by the waves. Back home he sorts out his finds, carves them into the intricate work on a miniature lathe of his own design, and then puts the finishing touches to them with a wheel. The world shapes of the amber provide ample food for fantasy. In Beloguzov's collection there are no two objects that look alike. Each object is unique and executed with great artistry.

The sound of 3960 organ pipes

A House of Organ and Chamber Music has opened in an old building in Kiev. Kiev artists, furniture-makers from Lvov and cabinet-makers from Volynsk look part in the restoration of the building, which lasted two years. Specialists from the Crechovskiy firm of Rieger-Kloss helped the 3960 pipes of the organ to find their voice.



Folk-tale heroes come alive

Shurale, or the Forest Man, a character from Tatar folk-tale, has become the central figure in the works of wood-carver Askhen Fakhtudinov. Shurale changes his appearance and nature from one fairy-tale to another depending on whether he wants to thank a person for his kindness and good deeds or to teach him a lesson for his bad temper. Fakhtudinov depicts Shurale therefore in a variety of moods.

As a child Askhen used to spend long hours with a chisel in his hand. After graduating from a pedagogical institute in Nalchik, he moved to the Autonomous Republic of Tataria in the Votava area. Askhen became a professional sculptor. Today he is full of plans. He says he wants to make the town he was born and brought up over more beautiful. His figures of folk-tale heroes already decorate its parks and streets.

Eye-witnesses of the past

Visitors to the Kolomenskaya Museum, on the steep bank of the Moskva River, never fail to stop a few moments under one of the huge oak-trees.

The oldest trees in Moscow have seen a lot in their time. They were witnesses of the Tatar-Mongol invasions, they watched the victorious Russian troops return from the battle of Poltava; they were acquainted with Peter the Great.

Not many such witnesses remained in the park. Only seven which were planted in the 12th century, and three in the 15th century, have survived all perils.

But more than one generation of people will admire these beautiful trees because they are carefully tended, as if they are venerable people. This year specialists carefully removed the diseased wood, sealed the trunks with special substance, and gave extra nutrient food to the roots. Periodic tests are made of the soil. Special health records of each tree are kept. Every day they are subjected to careful "medical check-ups". This tender care helps the trees survive the past summer which was very dry. Museum staff say the oaks will live for more than a century.

Science and technology

FORECASTING OF EARTHQUAKES

The geochemical methods of forecasting earthquakes have been put to use in Kirghizia, a Central Asian republic. Prognostic routine's first automatic complex of instruments, designed for this purpose by specialists from the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has begun work at a well near Issyk-Kul, a resort in Tien Shan.

The electronic equipment carries out a continuous round-the-clock analysis of gas composition and of the temperature and pressure of hot mineral water spouting from deep subterranean layers. Such information will provide scientists with a more accurate idea of the processes taking place in the earth's crust and will warn them of imminent underground tremors.

HOW PRECIOUS STONES ARE MADE

Two beautiful pieces of green malachite, identical in shape, lie on the table. One was found by geologists in the mountains, the other was made in a laboratory. Specialists have devised Nature of yet another of her secrets: they now know how to make precious stones. Man-made malachite is one of the latest achievements of the All-Union Research Institute of the Synthesis of Minerals.

Several years ago, says A. Shaposhnikov, director of the Institute, we fulfilled an order from a foreign firm of jewellers for artificial emeralds. Some time later we received the following report on our stones: "We are ready to believe that your stones are real. We even believe they come from the Urals".

By making use of the geochemical analysis and other methods, devised by the Institute, today it is possible to reproduce practically any natural stone in any size and colour. The Institute has patented these methods in many countries and has received over a hundred licences for inventions.

EYE SPECIALISTS EXCHANGE EXPERIENCE

Soviet ophthalmologists and their foreign colleagues have taken part in an International Ophthalmological Conference in Odessa. They discussed topical problems of the preservation and restoration of sight and pooled their experiences in research and practical work.

Following a visit they paid to the V. Filayev Institute for Eye Diseases and Plastic Therapy, the foreign delegates at the conference said that the results achieved by the Soviet ophthalmologists reflected the progress that had been made in Soviet ophthalmology.

"I have been here before, and I am therefore in a good position to assess the results achieved by my Soviet colleagues," said Professor Neelke from Yokohama University. "It is obvious that Professor Filayev's followers are successfully developing his ideas. The advantages of the special conditions provided by the state, they are devising highly effective methods of diagnosis and of treatment for complicated eye diseases. They are helping people regain their sight."

VIEWPOINT

NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN: GOOD START FOR INDUSTRY



The Soviet press has published data by the USSR Central Statistical Board, "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Plan by Soviet Industry for the First Nine Months of 1981". Leonid UMANSKY, Head of the Board's Statistical Information Department, commented on this document in an interview with an "MNI" correspondent.

1981 is the first year of the 11th five-year plan for the economic and social development of the USSR over the period 1981-1985. The data released by the Central Statistical Board indicates that a confident start to the five-year programme has been made in industry. Between January and September, there was a further growth in industrial output, and, equally important, there was an improvement in the technical and economic qualities of this output. Quantities for the overall volume of industrial production were met in comparison with the same period for last year, industrial output increased by 3.3 per cent. Is this a big or a small increase in an attempt to answer this question let me remind you that today a one per cent increase in industrial output constitutes a much larger amount than it used to. Let us take a look at the last decade and a half and compare some output figures in comparable prices.

Throughout the eighth five-year plan of 1966-1970, output amounted to 2.3 billion roubles in the next plan it amounted to 3.5 billion roubles and in the tenth five-year plan for 1976-1980—to five billion roubles. All the major items of industrial output are involved.

Let us look at one day in the life of Soviet industry in each of the following years: 1940, 1965, and 1980. The average daily output of oil over this period including gas-condensate in thousands of tonnes was 65, 665, and 1,040, respectively; of natural gas in cu metres—8.5, 350 and 1,150; of steel in thousands of tonnes—50, 240, and 404. In 1980, it took only 17 days to produce the total output for 1940.

If we take another comparison, this time from figures in world production, we will find that production in the Soviet Union for 1980 was greater than that for the whole world in 1950.

Soviet industry is marching forward at a really brisk pace this year as well. The country's fuel and energy base is going from strength to strength in the first nine months of the year. We extracted 448 million tonnes of oil, 142 billion cu m of natural gas, 1.1 billion tonnes of coal, and 1.1 billion tonnes of steel for the equivalent period of last year, particularly in gas, whose extraction has gone up by seven per cent. Since 1972, the USSR has been the world's largest oil producer, and it takes second place in gas extraction, which has been increasing at a particularly fast pace.

